



An American correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Paris, says:

"I have heard particularly interesting news from the United States. The authorship is not known, but it is a bold, discriminating, most eloquent sketch of the course of events in England from the earliest periods to the reign of Charles the First, on the acts, bearings, and results of which, he dwells at some length, for the purpose of throwing light upon the present state of affairs. He is in many points like Webster, with out his energy of character, his vivid breadth of mind, and his power of expression. He is a man, I would be glad to see society prosper, and especially would he be glad to please all parties and every man. This author's trial makes him a popular writer in this country."

"Charles the Second. It embodies a vast amount of facts, the result of rare research, bringing to view distinctly the interior life of the country. Details which, treated by an ordinary narrator, would appear unimportant, impertinent, or dull, are woven by the genius of Macaulay into a vivid and an instructive picture, in which the most insignificant in themselves are used to contribute to the completeness of the impression."

"This may be all true, but we cannot believe it. We are at the critical point of the Revolution in Paris, when conservative statesmen, and half-way reformers, and those

wish to do what, to save clearly the bearing

and significance of the great event; discerned

the necessity of the hour, and the want of France;

gave voice to the popular will, and consummated

the downfall of the monarchy and of all time-

serving experiments, by proclaiming the Republic,

which possessed something of a Websterian

spirit, and which was destined to be a power

for us. We must believe that it is required

something more than a mere 'well-intentioned'

man to assume boldly the direction of the affairs

of thirty-five millions of people, carry on a Presi-

dential Government efficiently for many months,

with no other foundation than his own sagacity

in expressing the views and purposes of the people,

dear at once to the abolition of slavery throughout

all the French dominions, and proclaim establish-

ment of a Frankfort government, and conciliatory

with the affairs of other nations, maintain order

and respect for the rights of property, without

physical force to back his decree, amid a revolution

so originating chiefly in the demands of Labor

and its anarchical relations to Capital, and by his

stern denunciation of the emblem of the Red

Republic, and his brave and political adherence

to Leida Rollin, at the hazard of political death,

disarm inscription of its power.

The sermon is a severe, but at the same time

Christian rebuke of the besetting sin of self-

earthly materialism—"Living by bread alone!"

Mammon worship. As an illustration of this

vice, the preacher refers to the late Presidential

election, and the illuminations and processions

following the triumph of Gen. Taylor, in which

the larger portion of his adherents had actively participated, and—sake."

"And why did you triumph? Why did the

French triumph? Is it not for the love of bread?

Other reasons may have weighed, but I do from my

knowledge, blushing to say, that this one great

reason stood, and forever will stand, in history,

that the people who were most given up to vice

or dishonesty, that spirit in the Northern people

which "lives by bread alone," had secured its

Presidential election.

"That is easily enough to extol his

decision of character and directness of dealing

in the first stages of the Revolution? Not only de-

served was then required, but a clear, certain

comprehension of the demands of the People, and

the tact to enlist them on the side of order. And

when he would have done in the difficult position

in which Lamartine was placed—everything in

the French dominions, proclaim and establish,

and then—"

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"We are surprised, during the debate last

We Wednesday, to hear Mr. Allen of Ohio say

in favor of maintaining the franking privilege.

He contended that it was a great popular

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